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people; and in 1838, Professor De Morgan, in his admirable *Essay on Probabilities, and on their application to Life Contingencies and Insurance Offices*, brought within the reach of the mere arithmetician the rules which, if their demonstration must first be studied in the pages of Laplace, would be confined to mathematicians of the highest order. The student who wishes to consult the higher branches of the subject in English may study with advantage the article on the "theory of probabilities," also by Professor De Morgan, in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, in which the substance of Laplace's great work is briefly given; and a treatise on the same subject by Mr. Galloway, published originally in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and afterwards, in 1839, in a separate volume, which contains a summary of the reasonings of Laplace, Condorcet, and Poisson.

Great as has been the progress already made, the application of the theory is still only in its infancy in this country. Assurance on pure theoretical principles is almost entirely confined to the contingencies of human life; whilst the insurance of property against whole or partial loss from any cause, and legal, moral, social and political questions, open up fields of research, and for application of the science, worthy of the high intellectual state of England and of the restless energy of her people.

The Great Powers.

AS the reasonings of the actuary, when extended beyond the mere official routine of a Life Assurance Office, depend upon the proper collection of data relating to population, and the other important elements of the condition and progress of a country, we need make no apology to our readers for presenting to them the following very interesting supplement to the valuable Report of Dr. Farr on the Statistical Congress at Paris in 1855:—

"There are seven great powers in the world.

"England, France, Turkey, and Austria, have existed as great powers for several centuries. Prussia, Russia, and the United States of America, have entered this class within the last hundred years.

"Spain was a great power: she has still a large and not unwarlike population, which has from various causes been left

behind in the career of progress by the powers that were her rivals in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Her population is, however, nearly equal to the population of Prussia, which is the smallest of the seven powers, and indeed has been raised into its present position less by intrinsic greatness than by the military genius of its first kings and of its people. The power of Turkey has also declined.

"None of the seven powers have colonies or foreign tributary territories, except France, which has Algeria, approaching France itself in extent, with a few dependencies in Asia, Africa, and America—and Great Britain, whose colonies and dependencies are inhabited by, it is said, one hundred and sixty-two millions of people.

"Among the secondary States, Holland, Spain, Portugal, and Denmark have extensive colonial possessions.

"The Asiatic provinces of Russia, and the outlying States of America, stand in some respects in the same relations to the central powers of those two States as her colonies and tributary territories stand to England: they are not the elements, but the results, of power.

"The aggressive and defensive powers of States are made up of many elements: the number of the men available for war is, next to the martial character of the people, one of the most important.

"The annexed table, compiled from the best accessible sources, shows the total population, and the number of males and females, in each State. The ages of the males are given from enumeration only in Great Britain, in France, in the United States, and in Prussia. The ages of the male populations of Austria and of Russia are deduced from the ages at death, or from other collateral facts which are described in the notes, and may be considered approximations that cannot be far from the truth. In determining the proportion of the sexes, and their ages, in Turkey, we have no assistance from any official source, and have been left to analogy and conjecture. The sexes and ages have been assumed to be in the same proportions as in Russia, which is the State to which Turkey, extending over the Danube, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Egypt, approximates now the most closely.

"Ninety-seven in every 100 men in the Prussian armies of the present day are *under forty years* of age, and in England the proportions are also *ninety-seven* in 100.

"In the two armies that are recruited and maintained on such

different principles, the proportional numbers of the age of 20 to 40 differ very little from 88 in 100; nearly 9 in 10 of the men are of that age; and with the navy, excluding the boys, the proportions of that age in the British force are 85. The youths under 20 are little more than apprentices.

“The effective armed forces of all nations are drawn almost exclusively from men of the athletic age—20 to 40; and it becomes, therefore, important to ascertain the stock of such men in each of the great States.

“Upon referring to the Table I., it will be observed that the seven States comprise 239 millions of people, or near a fourth part of the population of the earth. The men of the military age (20–40) are *thirty-four millions five hundred and three thousand* in number; and the numbers in each State range from 2,535,891 in Prussia, to 9,127,414 in Russia.

“The armies of France and Austria appear to amount to about 10 in 100 of the population of the military age in their respective States. England had not before the war, including the English forces in the East Indies, 4 in 100 of the men of the military age under arms in the army and navy.

“With respect to the powers and confederates engaged in the present war, the States may be thus arranged:—

“Russia has NINE MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN men of the military age.

“She is now engaged in war
against England, that has FOUR MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE men of the military age;

against France, that has FIVE MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO men of the military age (making, with the men of England, NINE MILLIONS SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE—numbers already superior to the Russians);

against Turkey, that has 4,784,490 men of the military age, making for the three Allies a stock of 14,437,433 men of the military age, on which their armies and navies can draw to at least the extent of 10 per cent., or armies and navies of 1,443,743 Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Turks, to oppose 912,741 Russians.*

* These calculations were made before Sardinia joined the Western Powers.

"The addition of Austria to the alliance would raise the numbers to 1,968,004 against 912,741 Russians.

"Russia has apparently for some years contemplated the seizure of the Turkish empire; and if her schemes should be successful, she would rule over 13,911,904 men of the military age, a tenth part of whom, 1,391,190, would outnumber the tenth of the men of that age in England and France, and nearly equal the tenth of the men in England, France, and Austria (1,489,555).

"THE INCREASE OF THE POWER OF ENGLAND.

"The population of England has increased threefold since 1751; and at such a rate, that to every million men in 1751, there were $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1801, and 3 millions in 1851. In mere numbers, the nation of 1851 is equivalent to *three* of the Englands of 1751.

"The power of England has advanced more rapidly within the last century than the power of any other State in Europe; and the greatness of her power at the present time is concealed, rather than displayed, by the histories of past wars.

"But it may be useful to show what the forces of England would now be if they bore the same proportion to the men of the military age (20-40) as the forces in the last war bore to the men of the corresponding age in 1811.

"The power of England, it may be assumed, was taxed to the utmost in the war of 1803-15; and the force in the field and the expenditure attained their maximum in 1814. The census was taken in 1811, and the force in that year may be taken to represent the military power which England wielded in that war.

"The number of men in the army, navy, and merchant service was 640,500; and it is found from other returns that the military force was 501,488 men, leaving of the above 139,012 men in the merchant service.* In the military returns to Parliament, the officers and the foreign force in the army are separately returned; but the foreign and colonial force in the navy has been estimated at 17,382;† and the officers of the army (15,424 in 1814, and about the same in 1811) have been distributed proportionally over the several corps.

"The volunteers of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, in 1803, amounted to 474,627, but the volunteers of 1811 (yeomanry, &c.)

* One hundred thousand of the seamen in the merchant service were, it is said, foreigners.—*Census Enumeration*, 1811.

† It is known that there were foreigners in the navy; and it has been assumed, in the absence of data, that the proportions were the same as in the army.

are not included in the forces of 1811 as before given. The army in India also included 30,253 Europeans, which, added to 471,235, make the regular English force 501,488, besides the native troops in the service of the East India Company, amounting to 182,838 regular troops and 24,579 irregular troops, exclusive of invalids and pensioners (5,875). The military forces of England, including the Indian armies, amounted to 709,067.

"At the same time that England maintained these men on the seas and in the field, she subsidized the continental armies, which in certain cases could only be moved by English gold.

"The column 2 in the Table III. shows the numbers and the composition of the English forces in 1811. The native forces were 17·2 per cent. of the men of the age 20—40; the foreign and colonial forces rose the proportion to 19·5, or nearly 1 to every 5 men of that age—1 to every 36·5 of the population.

"The column 3 shows the forces that have been recently *voted*, which in the aggregate amount to 451,893, or to a number *absolutely* only *one tenth part less* than the military force of 1811.

"The column 4 shows, however, how much, as *compared with her power*, the levy should be greater than it was in 1811, before it bore the same proportion to the population and military power of the country.

"The column 5 shows what an enormous force England will still have in reserve after the levies of column 3 are raised.

"RECRUITS AND LOSSES OF THE MILITARY FORCE.

"After the numbers of the military force are filled up, they are continually reduced by—

"(1.) Deaths from disease and from wounds.

"(2.) The invaliding of men disabled by sickness and by wounds.

"(3.) The expiration of terms of service, where the service term is limited.

"(4.) By desertion and losses, or the capture of prisoners by the enemy.

"We have returns of the losses of the regular army in 1803—14 under three heads;* and find that, in the six last years of the war,

* The numbers are given in detail in the '*Force Militaire*,' vol. i., p. 240; by Baron C. Dupin. See also Sir Gilbert Blane's works for the naval losses. Mr. Hodge is preparing a valuable paper on the mortality of the army, in which he has revised all these numbers.

including the Peninsular campaign, 12,356 died, 3,618 were invalided, and 4,579 deserted annually, out of a mean force of 173,158. So that the annual loss from these causes, which I presume include the four classes of causes above specified, amounts to nearly 12 per cent. (11·188) on the mean force.

“And the regular army of 230,620 men now voted, if the losses were in the above ratio, would require 27,674 recruits annually. To sustain a regular army of 435,561 men and officers, 52,267 recruits would be required annually.

“The loss of the navy by disease and wounds was at the rate of 4 men annually out of 100 living in the three years 1810-12; of whom 3·30 died on board, one half by disease, and one half by wounds; and about 0·7 died in hospitals. Of 70,000 seamen at the above rates, 2,800 would die annually.

“If a force is kept stationary in numbers, the number of recruits depends upon the magnitude of the force, and on the rate of its losses.

“The mortality of the *whole British army* was at the rate of 7·16 per cent. in the six years 1808-14; and the annual mortality of the troops in the Peninsular campaigns was 16 per cent. among privates, 10 per cent. among officers. Of the above, about 12 in 100 privates, 4 in 100 officers, died annually of disease; leaving 4 privates, 6 officers, out of the same numbers, killed in battle or dying of wounds. Of the men, $22\frac{1}{2}$ in 100 were constantly on the sick list.

“The mortality in the general population of England, at the military age, notwithstanding the innumerable and evident defects in the sanatory arrangements of the towns, and the low living of considerable numbers, is less than 1 per cent. per annum.

“The causes of the high mortality of the army can be exactly ascertained by investigation; and arrangements could be made for supplying all that is necessary to preserve their health, except in times of disastrous defeat. The amount of desertion and invaliding would at the same time be diminished.*

“Under the system of limited terms of service, the number of men who leave every year will be increased;† but this result may be greatly counteracted by increasing the good-service pay after 7 years; and again after 14 years’ service, thus retaining the services of the best men until they are 45 years of age.

* * The mortality among the Dorchester labourers of the age 20-40 is less than 1 per cent., so that luxuries are not necessary in the sanatory sense.

† These numbers can be calculated if the necessary data are supplied.

“EXPENSE OF THE MILITARY FORCE.

“The sums expended in 1811 were :—

“ For the army	£29,160,530
„ the ordnance	4,495,816
„ the navy	19,202,679

“ £52,859,025

Subsidies for Portugal, Spain, Sicily £2,867,413*

“The military and naval forces, exclusive of the force of 30,253 in the East Indies, were 471,235 ; so that each man was kept in the service at the rate of nearly £112 a year in the currency of that year.

“The number of men in the navy was 136,778 ; the supply for the navy was £19,202,679, or the sum expended per man was £140·39.

“Including the whole of the ordnance supply and force, the vote on the army of 334,457 men (exclusive of India) was at the rate of £100·63 per man.

“To obtain the true proportions, the army expenditure should be decreased, the navy expenditure increased, by a certain portion of the ordnance supply.

“The supply of £46,558,462 voted in 1811 was inadequate ; for the expenditure on the army, navy, and ordnance was stated in the subsequent accounts to be £52,859,025, and on the average of the three years 1810-12 it was £52,447,779. Using this sum, and reducing the value in depreciated currency to its value in gold (£45,385,000)† the annual expenditure on each man in the army and navy was £96·311 : and the expenditure in the navy per man was, to that in the army, in the proportion of about 3 to 2.

“The accounts were involved in technical obscurity ; the checks and counter-checks grew also so numerous that there was at last no effectual audit, and the check of statistical arrangement was absent ; but if we consider the additional expenses of steam power and of mechanical agencies, and of necessary improvements in the treatment of the soldier and of the sailor, it will not be safe to assume, that when a large proportion of the military force of the country is engaged in actual warfare, the actual annual expenditure

* Porter's *Progress of the Nation*. Ed. 1851, pp. 505-7.

† The price of an ounce of gold was £4·500 in the inconvertible bank note currency of 1811 ; it is now worth £3·894 nearly, in our convertible currency.

will be less than £100 per man.* The army and navy, in war, will require an expenditure at the rate of *ten million pounds* a year on every 100,000 officers and men. A small proportion only of this sum is expended in pay.

“The true policy in the conduct of the war is, then, to engage the best officers and men that can be obtained, at any rate of pay that may be necessary; and to employ no more of these efficient men than the circumstances require.

“The glory as well as the interests of England will thus be most effectually sustained.

“DEBTS OF THE SEVEN GREAT POWERS.

“The annual produce of the United Kingdom is about *four hundred million pounds*, and the value of the property by which it is produced is about *ten thousand million pounds*.†

“The property of the country has since the last war increased more rapidly than the population; and while the debts of several of the other great States have increased, the debt of England has been reduced.

“Austria has nearly doubled her debt within the last five years, and is financially disabled. With half the income, she has an army equal in numbers to the army of France.

States.	Year.	Debt towards the close of the last War.	Debt in 1853.
		£	£
Austria	(1816)	63,000,000	211,635,000
France	(1814)	50,000,000	233,000,000
Russia	(1817)	30,000,000	68,000,000
England	(1817)	864,000,000‡	779,365,204‡

The following is a Table of the Public Debt, of the reported Income, and of the Expenditure, of the Seven Great Powers, *before the war*. Russia furnishes no returns of her income and expenditure, but they may no doubt be ascertained. Turkey, Austria, and Russia have also large outstanding liabilities in the form of depreciated paper money—the most dangerous and ruinous of all forms of forced loans.

* * The expenditure in 1851, under the head of army, navy, and ordnance supplies, was £14,873,838 on the force of the country, which was exclusive of 29,096 men in the East Indies, 149,677 men; or £99·378 per man. Our ordnance supplies mix up the expenditure on the army and navy stores, so that it is difficult to allot to the sea and land forces their exact share of the aggregate ordnance supply.

† + See some of the details of this estimate in *Income Tax Inquiry*, evidence of W. Farr.

‡ This sum is exclusive of the various terminable annuities.

States.	Debt.	Income.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£
England..... (1853)	779,365,204	56,834,711	54,002,995
France..... (1853)	233,000,000	56,980,776	58,117,192
Turkey..... (1841)	5,000,000	6,645,450	6,667,269
Austria..... (1854)	211,635,000	27,100,000	36,600,000
Prussia..... (1853)	31,205,836	14,105,576	14,595,870
Russia..... (1854)	68,000,000	?	?
United States of America (1854)	10,000,000	8,000,000	8,450,257

The degrees of credit of the different States are represented by the value of the public securities; thus a perpetual annuity of 1*l.* a year is more or less valuable in proportion to the chance there is of its being or of its not being punctually paid.

Price of Public Securities.		£.	s.
English, 3 per cent.	} The promise of <i>England</i> to pay 1 <i>l.</i> a year in perpetuity is worth in the best market . . .	31	2
Consols 93½			
French, 3 per cents.	} The promise of <i>France</i> to pay the same annuity is worth in the best market . . .	23	2
69·75			
Russian, 4½ per cents.	} The same promise by <i>Russia</i> is worth . . .	20	0
91·0			
Austrian, 5 per cents.	} The same promise by <i>Austria</i> is worth . .	13	7
68½			
Turkish, 6 per cents.	} The same promise by <i>Turkey</i> is worth . .	13	4
80¼			

Since these calculations were made, the value of the several securities have undergone many changes, and vary from day to day, without diminishing the relative superiority of the credit of England.

W. FARR.

TABLE I.—*Population of Seven great States, distinguishing the Ages of Males of the Military Age (20–40).*

States.	Persons.	Total Females.	Total Males.	Men of the Military Age, 20–40.	Amount of a Levy of One in Ten Men of the Age 20–40.
Total.....	239,230,607	120,375,043	118,855,564	30,503,377	3,450,337
England..... 1851	27,825,274	14,137,729	13,687,545	4,111,481	411,148
France..... 1851	35,783,170	17,988,206	17,794,964	5,541,462	554,146
Turkey..... 1844	35,350,000	17,816,876	17,533,124	4,784,490	478,449
Austria..... 1840	36,950,401	18,747,770	18,202,631	5,242,611	524,261
Prussia..... 1849	16,331,187	8,168,382	8,162,805	2,535,891	253,589
Russia..... 1855	67,437,507	33,989,414	33,448,093	9,127,414	912,741
United States of America } 1850	19,553,068	9,526,666	10,026,402	3,160,028	316,003

The actual health and vigour of the respective races are represented by the mean mortality and the mean lifetime; in both these respects England and France stand the first, Russia last, of the States from which data can be obtained.

	Annual Mortality.			
England	1 in 45
France	1 in 42
Prussia	1 in 38
Austria	1 in 33
Russia	1 in 28

TABLE II.—*Numbers of the British Army and Navy (1851) at the four Ages compared with the Numbers in the Prussian Army (1849).*

AGES.	BRITISH.			PRUSSIAN ARMY.
	Army.	Navy.	Army and Navy.	
All Ages.	142,870	24,903	167,773	200,242
Under 20	12,325	5,225	17,550	18,916
20—40	125,720	17,124	142,844	173,190
40—60	4,634	2,466	7,100	6,893
60—80	191	88	279	1,243
PROPORTION PER CENT.				
All Ages.	100	100	100	100
Under 20	9	21	11	10
20—40	88	69	85	87
40—60	3	10	4	3
60—80	—	—	—	—

TABLE III.—*England, or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

	Population in 1811 to 100 Males living aged 20—40.	Military and Naval Forces in 1811.	1855-6. — Military and Naval Forces voted in 1855-6.	Military and Naval Forces in 1851, if the Numbers were in the same proportion to the Males aged 24—40 as in 1811.	Excess of Numbers in Col. 4 over those in Col. 3.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Sea and Land Forces	(1) 19·5	501,488	451,893	790,867	338,974
Navy—Seamen and Marines	(2) 5·3	136,778	70,000	215,705	145,705
Army—Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery .. }	(3) 14·2	364,710	381,893	575,162	193,269
Army and { Native Force	(4) 17·2	441,603	436,943	696,426	259,483
	(5) 2·3	59,885	14,950	94,441	79,491
Navy. { Foreign & Colonial Force					
Army—Regular Force, <i>Native</i> and <i>Foreign</i>	(6) 10·7	276,189	245,570	435,561	189,991
Regular English Force ..	(7) 9·1	233,686	230,620	368,532	137,912
Royal Troops in India ..	(8) 1·2	30,253	29,629	47,710	18,081
At home and abroad (exclusive of Forces in India)	(9) 7·9	203,433	200,991	320,822	119,831
Embodied Militia	(10) 3·5	88,521	136,323	139,601	3,278
Foreign and Colonial Troops ..	(11) 1·6	42,503	14,950	67,029	52,079
" " Seamen ..	(12) 7	17,382 ?	27,412 ?	27,412 ?

(1) = (2) + (3)

(4) = (2) + (7) + (10) — (12)

(1) = (4) + (5)

(5) = (11) + (12)

(1) = (6) + (2) + (10)

(6) = (7) + (11)

(3) = (7) + (10) + (11)

(7) = (8) + (9)

TABLE IV.—*Male Population of Seven great States, distinguishing the Numbers living at Five Ages.*

Years for which the Population in the Table is given.	STATES.	MALES.					
		Total.	0—20.	Military Age, 20—40.	40—60.	60—80.	80 and upwards.
1851	(a) England	13,687,545	6,417,101	4,111,481	2,245,358	842,624	70,981
1851	(b) France	17,794,964	6,562,179	5,541,462	4,020,275	1,566,864	104,184
1844	(c) Turkey	17,533,124	9,361,323	4,784,490	2,448,275	857,013	82,023
1840	(d) Austria	18,202,631	8,465,132	5,242,611	3,271,212	1,152,356	71,320
1849	(e) Prussia	8,162,805	3,821,608	2,535,891	1,342,320	462,986	
1855	(f) Russia	33,448,093	17,858,678	9,127,414	4,670,594	1,634,931	156,476
1850	(g) United States of America (exclusive of the Coloured Population)	10,026,402	5,114,831	3,160,028	1,339,838	376,427	35,278
	Total	118,855,564	57,600,852	34,503,377	19,337,872	7,413,463	

"NOTES.

"(a) ENGLAND (exclusive of Ireland). The population for the middle of the year 1851 was taken from the Census Report, p. 154.

"(a) IRELAND.—The population for Ireland is that enumerated in 1851, and the males whose ages were not returned have been distributed proportionally over the several ages. The army stationed in Ireland (26,272) was not enumerated with the general population, but it has been included in the preceding table; as also has (49,704), the proportion of the army, navy, and merchant seamen belonging to Ireland who were abroad in 1851: their ages have been estimated from the army and navy returns for Great Britain. 3,596 boys, belonging to the army, have been added to the enumerated population, and they were obtained by assuming that they bore the same proportion to the army as in 1841.

"(b) FRANCE.—The number of males given in the above table is that returned in 1851. 17,952 males, whose ages were not returned, have been distributed proportionally over each of the ages given in this table.

"(c) TURKEY.—This is the population in 1844 nearly as given by Ubicini and in the Almanach de Gotha of 1855; no details as to age or sex are given, but for the present statement it has been assumed that the numbers of males at different ages are in the same relative proportions as are here given for Russia.

"(d) AUSTRIA.—This population is taken from the official returns furnished to the Registrar-General, and published in his Sixth Annual Report (pp. 329-44), for the year 1840. The ages were not stated; but for the year 1837 the proportional numbers *under* and *above* 20 were recorded, and these proportions have here been applied to the population of 1840; and in addition, the males living at *each* respective vicennial period over the age of 20 have been derived by assuming that they were in the same proportions as are found in the returns for Sweden in 1835 (*see* Registrar-General's Sixth Report, p. 270). The total population in 1850-51, given in the Almanach de Gotha of 1855, is 36,514,466, while the official number given for 1840 is 36,950,401. In the official returns of 1855 (*Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete der Statistik: 4^{ter} Jahrgang. 2 Heft.*), pp. 8-9, it is stated that the population, as last enumerated in 1850, was 35,750,621; comprising 17,437,068 males, and 18,313,553 females. It is estimated, from the rates of increase in 1840-6, that the population at the end of 1854 amounted to 37,356,699. But this number is also said to be defective, and it is inferred from the conscription returns that 5 or 6 per cent. of the population are unenumerated. Upon this assumption the estimated population of the empire is set down at 39,411,309; the males being 19,272,610, and the females 20,138,699.

"Until a more accurate census is taken by the new Statistical Board, I think the numbers in the above table most suitable for the purposes of comparison with the similar returns of other States.

"(e) PRUSSIA.—The above population of Prussia is taken from the official returns published for the year 1849: the numbers are therein grouped in periods of age which do not in one or two instances exactly correspond with the ages in the present table; but in such cases, by adding or deducting proportional numbers, the result obtained cannot differ materially from the true numbers.

"(f) RUSSIA.—The population is derived from the official returns received by the Registrar-General, and published in his Sixth Annual Report (pp. 315-28), where the population is stated for the year 1842, and comprises European and Asiatic Russia. The sex of 15,334,210 persons (^{25,461,077 males}
^{25,873,133 females}) out of 59,254,771 living in 1842 is recorded, and the males and females of the remainder are assumed to be in the same relative proportions. For the present statement the population has been estimated for 1855 on the assumption of Tegoborski that the *annual rate* of increase since 1842 has been 1 per cent. The ages of the living are not recorded, and they have been here obtained from

the *deaths at different ages* given in the 1834 official returns for the two years 1832 and 1834; for on taking the *rate of mortality* to be the same as in Manchester (to which rate it approximates in the aggregate), the numbers thus obtained were found to be a little in excess of the given total: they have accordingly been proportionally reduced."

"(g) UNITED STATES.—The population has been derived from the census of the United States in 1850. The number is exclusive of the free and slave coloured population, which amounted to 3,634,830 (1,809,238 males 7,153 males, whose ages were not stated, have been distributed proportionally over the several ages given in the table. The number of coloured males at the above ages were:—

AGES.		MALES.		AGES.		MALES.
0—20	=	1,009,481		60—80	=	60,817
20—40	=	526,830		80 and upwards		7,734
40—60	=	204,376				

The Statistical Congress was convened by the Government of the Emperor of the French, and met in Paris on September 10th, 1855. Dr. Farr was appointed to attend the Congress, and had the honour to be associated on the occasion with Mr. Fonblanque and his assistant Mr. Valpy, of the Board of Trade. Viscount Ebrington and the Rev. Wyatt Edgill represented officially the London Statistical Society. Professor Leone Levi was delegated by some of the English Chambers of Commerce. The English representatives, with Dr. Greenhill, Dr. Balfour, Dr. Barnes, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Taylor, Mr. S. Brown, and others, attended in the sections where subjects with which they were most conversant were under discussion.

The Congress was in its first conception, and remains still, a purely practical institution: its main object is to bring the statistical information about the population, property, agriculture, industry, commerce, and administration of civilized States into forms, in some respects identical, in others analogous, and always admitting of strict and ready comparison.

In former ages the various Governments of the world often concealed everything that could throw light on the condition of their people or on the resources of their States. When policy was a mystery, it did not rely on truth, but on craft; and rarely took counsel of statistical science, which deals openly with facts, expressed in numbers, and seeks to apply to the affairs of nations the exact methods which, in the hands of scientific men, have already brought home from all the kingdoms of nature rich harvests for mankind.

The frank endeavours of the Governments of civilized States to enlighten and to aid each other is a new and an auspicious sign.

In the programmes as well as in the discussions of Brussels and Paris, great discretion was exercised in eliminating everything that was likely to interfere with religious creeds or to excite the susceptibilities of nations living under different forms of government; and within the prescribed limits ample scope was found for discussions and inquiries, interesting to every Government that has at heart the welfare of its people.—*Vide* REPORT.